DOCKET NO.: HENK-0184/H50058

Application No.: 10/808,992

Office Action Dated: May 21, 2007

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Confirmation No.: 7745

In re Application of:

Schoenfeld

Application No.: 10/808,992 Group Art Unit: 1712

Filing Date: March 24, 2004 Examiner: Robert E. Sellers

For: Polycarboxy-Functionalized Prepolymers

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF RAINER SCHOENFELD UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

I, Rainer Schoenfeld, hereby declare the following:

- 1. I am the inventor of the above-captioned patent application ("the present application"). I received my diploma thesis in Chemistry from the University of Duesseldorf and did postgraduate work on Molecularly Imprinted Polymers (MIPs) at the Polymer Institute of the University of Duesseldorf. I am presently the head of the polymer research department at Henkel KGaA, assignee of the subject matter of the present application, in Duesseldorf, Germany.
- 2. I am skilled in the art of organic synthesis. I am also skilled in the art of structural analysis, including the interpretation of ¹H and ¹³C Nuclear Magnetic Resonance ("NMR") spectra, as they pertain to organic molecules.
- 3. It is my understanding that the claims of the present application are directed to curable compositions containing certain polycarboxy-functionalized prepolymers, in particular, a curable composition comprising at least one polycarboxy-functionalized prepolymer having the structure R¹[-X-C(=O)-CyCO₂H)_q]_n[-X-C=O)-R³-CO₂H]_p[X-H]_{m-(n+p)}, or at least one reaction product of said polycarboxy-functionalized prepolymer with at least one epoxy resin, or a mixture thereof, wherein R¹ is the m-valent radical of an elastomeric polymer, X is -S-

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or NR₂-, Cy is an aromatic or aliphatic ring, R² is H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl group R³ is a radical containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond, m is an integer from 2 to 6, n is an integer from 1 to 6, p is 0 or an integer from 1 to 5, m is greater than or equal to n+p, and q is an integer of at least 2 and wherein said polycarboxy-functionalized prepolymer does not contain imide groups.

- 4. I have reviewed the Office Action dated May 21, 2007. I understand that the Examiner has maintained that there is no indication in U.S. Patent No. 5,093,382 that the reaction of a polyoxyalkylene polyamine and a polycarboxylic acid anhydride, such as trimellitic anhydride, forms imide groups.
- 5. I have reviewed the 382 patent. The only example of a reaction of a polyoxyalkylene polyamine and a polycarboxylic acid anhydride is Product F in the 382 patent. Product F is produced by the reaction of JEFFAMINE® D-2000 diamine and trimellitic anhydride (1/2 mole ratio). 382 patent at 15:43-33. The 382 patent states that Product F can be prepared "by the procedure put forth in U.S. Pat. No. 4,239,635 or alternatively, without the use of solvent at temperatures of about 210-235 °C." 382 patent at 15:25-29.
- 6. I reviewed the procedure set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 4,239,635, Example 1, and synthesized Product F according to that procedure as follows: Trimellitic anhydride (38.4 g, MW=192 g/mol, 0.2 moles) and Jeffamine D-2000 (206.2 g, MW=2062 g/mol, 0.1 moles) were reacted together in 70 mL of toluene, under a nitrogen atmosphere, at 140 °C for 3 hours. The water generated during the reaction was continuously removed. After the 3 hours, the toluene was removed at 80 °C under reduced pressure (0.1 mbar). I will refer to the product of this procedure as Product F-1.
- 7. I also prepared Product F according to the alternative procedure set forth in the 382 patent, i.e., "without the use of solvent at temperatures of about 210-235 °C," as follows: Trimellitic anhydride (38.4 g, MW=192 g/mol, 0.2 moles) and Jeffamine D-2000 (206.2 g, MW=2062 g/mol, 0.1 moles) were reacted together in the absence of solvent, at 210 °C, with stirring, for 3 hours. I will refer to the product of this procedure as Product F-2.
- 8. ¹H and ¹³C NMR analyses were performed on both Product F-1 and Product F-2. These analyses were performed by Dr. Monika von Nussbaum and Barbara Hengesbach at the Henkel Corporate Analytical Center in Dusseldorf, at my direction. Copies of these spectra are attached as Exhibits A-D. Exhibit A is the ¹H NMR of Product F-1. Exhibit B is Page 2 of 3

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the ¹³C NMR of Product F-1. Exhibit C is the ¹H NMR of Product F-2. Exhibit D is the ¹³C of Product F-2.

- 9. The ¹H and ¹³C spectra for both Product F-1 and Product F-2 are identical.
- 10. It is known in the field that in a ¹H NMR spectra, an amide hydrogen should appear at about 9.0 ppm. Neither spectra has any peaks at or about 9.0 ppm. This is indicative that no amides are present.
- 11. It is known in the field that in a ¹³C NMR spectra, an imide carbon should appear at about 168 ppm. Both spectra have peaks at 168 ppm. This is indicative of imides being present.
- 12. Based on the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of Product F-1 and Product F-2, both products contain imide groups.
- 13. The undersigned hereby declares that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Date: 11 - 20 - 2007

Rainer Schoenfeld







